The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,094—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Single Copy ..... As. 4.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-8.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

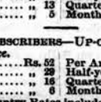
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 18th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bhareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 15th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

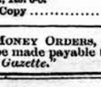
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be sent to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th		on the 1st

of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 300	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 340	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 550	„ 350	„ 145	

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
BIMAHTA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,042	280	26th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	27th Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,000	700	1st Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	900	13th Aug.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. INDUS	3462	600	S.D. Shallaard	19th July
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. H. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2303	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2269	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Symons	15th July.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the S. S. KASHGAR on the 12th instan the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	„ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do. Imperial Pints	„	5 4
Do. Pts	„	4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHAMPAGNE AND DISTRICT KNIVES.

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES,

with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade and electro-plated metal handles, cash Rs. 4-0

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES,

containing corkscrew, champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook and screw driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles, Cash Rs. 5-0 and Rs. 6-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE.

A FEW cases of exquisite CLARET from this very favoured Property have been received from the proprietor and grower,

MR. J. J. BORDES.

It is strongly recommended as an
INVALID'S WINE.

Per Dozen Rs. 50.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE

(REGISTERED.)

THE striking and sustained success of this Beverage, which has at once assumed the lead among the new Phosphic drinks, was inevitable, and is to be attributed largely to the fact of its being a Grape Juice. In this natural character it stands apart, appealing to a taste which is innate in mankind, and it comes to us commended alike by nature and by therapeutics. Increased experience confirms the opinion that, as an adjunct to the diet and as a habitual beverage, it is without equal. In sickness, in health, in solitude, in society, it is more than acceptable. Vivone will soon become a simple necessity.

Dozen Rs. 3. Two dozens, with case, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

LESSEE AND MANAGER ..... MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 13TH JULY, 1881.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF
MONS. AND MDME. BERGER-DEPLACE
AND
THE WONDERFUL
THU-ZETS.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FIRST TIME IN INDIA OF
ROSENQUEST'S SPARKLING OPERETTA,
A NIGHT OF CARNIVAL.

Plan open at SOUNDY & Co.

AUCTION SALES of RIGHTS to CUT GRASS in Kurans and forest lands in Salsette, Panwel and Kalyan Talukas will be held on the 23rd, 19th, and 26th July, 1881, respectively, by the Sub-Assistant Conservators at each Taluka head-quarters. For further information apply to

G. L. GIBSON,
District Forest Officer, Tanna, at Poona.

THE BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company convened for this day, the 13th July, has been POSTPONED *sine die*.

By order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries, Bhownuggur Mills and Press Company, Ld.

TO BE LET FIVE BUNGALOWS in Byculla, rent Rs. 150 to 50.
TWO BUNGALOWS near the Grant Road Station, rent Rs. 200 and 40.
THREE BUNGALOWS in Girgaum, rent Rs. 150, 50, and 25.
TEN BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill, rent Rs. 225 to 75.
TWO BUNGALOWS in Breach Candy, rent Rs. 250 and 200.
ONE BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, rent moderate.
Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

BY

TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Army and Navy Gazette.	Overland Mail.
Broad Arrow.	Pall Mall Budget.
Fun.	Penny Illustrated Paper.
Garden.	Pictorial World.
Graphic.	Public Opinion.
Home News.	Punch.
Illustrated London News.	Queen.
Illustrated Police News.	Raynold's Weekly News.
Illustrated Sporting News.	Saturday Review.
Judy.	Spectator.
Life.	Times (Weekly Edition).
Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.	Truth.
Mail.	Weekly Irish Times.
News of the World.	World.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

PURSUANT to Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Indian Succession Act, 1865," and pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the estate of Mr. LEWIS GEORGE HYNES, late of Cumballa Hill, in the Island of Bombay, an European, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 7th day of June, 1881, and Probate of whose Will was granted on the 19th day of June, 1881, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. GEORGE JOHN HYNES of Calcutta and Simla, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 9th day of August, 1881, to send to the said Executor at our office, No. 5, Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Executor will hand over the assets of the said deceased to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 12th day of July 1881.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES, otherwise CHARLES MACLEOD JOHN THORNTON, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS against, the estate of the said CHARLES MACLEOD JOHN THORNTON, late of Saint Thomas' Mount, Madras, in India, a Major General in Her Majesty's Army, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel on the Madras establishment of the Indian Artillery, deceased, who died at the Island of Malta on the 21st day of February, 1879, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased annexed) were granted on the 11th day of July, 1881, applicable to the whole of British India by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, Esquire, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors of the said High Court, limited, until SARAH THORNTON, the widow, relict, and sole executrix of the said deceased, should obtain Probate granted to her, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1881, to send to the undersigned at their office, at No. 3, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Sarah Thornton, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 13th day of July, 1881.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-8 per Tin.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

THE FIRST ESSENTIALS FOR EUROPEAN RESIDENTS AND TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

A COPY of D. S. KEMP'S "Medicine Chest Companion" is supplied with each. ("A very useful little Companion to the Medicine Chest."—Lancet.)

A selection of twenty-nine Patterns, of which a descriptive list will be sent on application.

TRAVELLING CHESTS, OF SOLID LEATHER, with Glass Measures, Scales and Weights, and Lock and Key. Filled with carefully-selected Remedies. From Rs. 24 to Rs. 75.

DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF PLAIN POLISHED MAHOGANY, joinings fastened with Brass Screws, and with Lock and Key. Filled with Medicines, Scales, Measures, &c., all carefully selected. From Rs. 38 to Rs. 50.

ELEGANT DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF POLISHED MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD OR WALNUT. All carefully filled as above. From Rs. 53 to Rs. 100.

CHESTS IN OAK, DEAL, AND MAHOGANY, of various sizes, for Veterinary, Camp, Industrial, and other purposes. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 130.

DR. MOORE'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST. In Teak, Rs. 20; in Oak, Rs. 28.

DR. HUNTER'S DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST, in Mahogany, Rs. 60.

We strongly recommend every up-country Resident's investing in one of these useful articles. Always of great utility; where a family or establishment is concerned its importance cannot be over-estimated.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.				
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.				
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.				
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.				
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.				
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.				
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.				
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.				
22	8	Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of eighty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compassses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
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Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils,	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Sibertian do.	Hatchets, Adzes, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable do.	Bristol Papers.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large and choice assortment of Best West of England Coatings, Angola Suitings, and Whip Cords, Bedford Cords, &c., for Riding Breeches and Trousers; also a large and specially selected stock of light and medium substance Scotch Cheviots and homespuns. All Garments are carefully and fashionably cut and well made, and made up according to the taste of the buyer. A perfect fit in all cases is guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.
Fine dark Indigo Blue Serge Suits, Coat and Trousers	30	0
Fine Various Colored India Tweed do.	30	0
Heavy Dark Blue Shetland Homespun do.	40	0
Heavy do. Diagonal Cheviots do.	45	0
Light Various Colored Cheviots do.	40	0
Heavy do. do. the very best do.	45	0
Best Medium Substance Angolas do.	45	0
Frock Coats of the best West of England Black and Blue Diagonal	45	0
Morning do. do. do. do.	40	0
Sac do. Single or Double Breasted...	30	0
Vests of the above Material	9	0
Trousers of first rate Angola	16	0
Do. The very best do.	18	0
Dress suits, finest West of England, the suit	75	0
Do. do. Lined Silk	85	0
Dress suits of Fine Venetian, &c., and Doe Trousers	90	0

DRILL, LINEN AND COTTON, AND CRICKETING FLANNEL FOR SUITS WE HAVE IN GREAT VARIETY. PATTERNS AND CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scanting Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended ...	15	0	15	8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „	216	0	231	0

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL ORGAN COMMITTEE.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall on THURSDAY next, the 14th inst., at 5-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. PIANO QUARTETT..March from Athalie..Mendelsohn. Mrs. S. W. Anderson..Mr. G. A Briner. Mr. R. N. Mant .....Mr. G. R. Johnston.
2. SONG .....The Maid of Arcadee .Molloy. Mr. A. J. Kee.
3. SONG .....
4. SONG .....Mrs. S. W. Anderson. .....Truetill Death.....A. S. Gatty. Mr. M. R. Wyer.
5. VIOLIN SOLO...Cavatina.....Raff. VIOLIN..Mr. E. Freyvogel. PIANO ..Mr. Briner.
6. BALLAD .....Twickenham Ferry....Marzials. Mrs. Adams.
7. BALLAD.....The Three Fishers. Mr. E. R. Penrose.
8. DUETT ..."Maying".....A. M. Smith. Miss. S. W. Anderson and Mr. Kee.
9. SONG .....The Boatswain's Story ....Molloy. Mr. M. R. Wyer.

Admission, Rs. 1 by payment at the doors.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co. are now able to turn out these Beverages in a state of perfection which CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Their new Factory, of which inspection is invited, embraces Filtering Arrangements which are absolutely Perfect, a thorough treatment with Charcoal depriving the filtered water of

ALBUMENOID NITROGEN

and all other unwholesome impurities. The whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

D. S. KEMP & Co. invite comparison of the following Waters with those of any other Maker whatever:—

	Per doz. Rs.	as.
Soda Water (5 grains Bicarbonate per bottle)	0	12
Aerated Water ... ... „	0	12
Tonic Water (Quinine & Bigarade Orange Blossom) ... „	1	0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (incomparable) ... ... „	1	8
Lemonade ... ... „	1	0
Gingerade ... ... „	1	0
Potash Water (British Pharmacopœa) ... ... „	0	12
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœa) ... „	1	0
Lithia Water (British Pharmacopœa) ... ... „	1	0
Seltzer Water ... ... „	1	0
Bottles charged extra ... ... „	2	0

Preserve the pungency by opening gently and decanting on Ice.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF VACANT GROUND WITH THE OLD MATERIALS AT CAMATIPOORA 4TH STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p. m. by order of the mortgagee, Jaitha Dhara, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Shivoo Cruhanun Kodal and Baloo Cruhanun Kodal.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the materials of a dwelling house lying thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Camatipoora 4th street, containing by admeasurement 47 7/9th square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 18, 19, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3712, 3713, and bounded on the east by the house of Narsapa, on the west by the house of Lingoo Foolwali, on the north by the said Camatipoora 4th street, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 13th July, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished black-wood and teak-wood

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price, 8 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

NATIVE dealers have made quite a holiday o it to-day, and there has consequently been very little in the shape of fresh business done.

In London yesterday Consols were ¼ lower at 101¼, French Rentes unchanged at 120½, as also the 3½ per cent. Indian Loan at 103¾. Enfaced Rupee Paper, however, owing no doubt to Bar Silver having receded from 51¼d. to 51d. per oz., shows a decline of ½ in Fours, and of ⅞ in Fours-and-a-half.

The General Produce markets show no movement of any kind.

In Manchester Peice-goods still continue steady in tone, but, as before, any attempt to raise prices stops business.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, showed a hardening tendency, the day's sales being estimated at 14,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats, a rather large proportion. Spot quotations give an advance 1-16d. in Good Dhollera and Good Broach, and American futures show a rise of 1-32d. to 1-16d. per lb. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Upland were 1-16 cent. higher at 11¼, October shipment two points up at 10·46 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' Receipts ..	3,000	1,000	400
Three days' do. ..	6,000	4,100	800
Total since 1st Sept. ..	5,645,000	4,871,000	4,420,000

EXCHANGE.—The decline in Bar Silver advised from London caused our market to open weak this morning at a decline of 1-32d. from yesterday's closing rates, and Calcutta advices giving nothing on which to base a firmer tendency, a further decline of 1-32d. was established in private paper during the day ; the market closing weak at the following figures :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 11-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	2⅜d to ¼	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 7-16 to ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown a very weak feeling throughout, and so far as we can learn, only a limited business has been done. At the close we quote Fours at Rs. 105, and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 112 ; but these are sellers' not buyers' rates.

The SHARE market has been closed to-day, and we have nothing new to report under this head.

COTTON is also a blank owing to the indisposition shown by dealers to operate.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered.

FREIGHTS are not quotably altered.

In PIECE-GOODS there is nothing whatever doing, the market being practically at a standstill.

COALS are firm with no sellers to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p. ct.	780
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£.	£.		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank l. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	273
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	112
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50		1,050
Albert Ginning Co...	100	500	all	18 p.ct.		
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.		1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,300	375		537½
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.		600
Bray Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	800	500	all	40		480
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10		53
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50		1,000
Dholleras Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100		250
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50		1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.		2,975
French Press Co	500	500	all	15 p.s.		470
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50		425
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.		305
New Indian Press	1,000	330	330	14		182½
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75		1,535
Stnd. & Puniaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100		1,175
Swadeshi Press Co	300	500	500	25		500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50		495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90		1,450
Albert Mills	400	2,000	all	..		1,250
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5		133
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½	p.s.	660
Alliance Spg. and Manufg. Co.	600	2,500	2,500	150	p.s.	2,850
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100		1,125
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50		1,175
Century India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40	p. s.	830
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50		1,045
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil		1,105
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25	p. s.	690
Dito (New issue)	400	500	350			285
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20		940
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50	p. s.	1,170
Hyderbad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70		1,175
Jafar Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50		675
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	p. s.	1,255
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30		1,125
Khasso Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	p. s.	1,150
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75	p.s.	1,033
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..		695
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	75		1,535
Massagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12	p. s.	265
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	60		1,325
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60		1,150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40	p. s.	1,255
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40		850
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..		520
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65		1,175
Shivaji Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	p. s.	1,290
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50		1,120
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..		750
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50		1,085
Western India S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15		890

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New 41 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ...	100	1,000	1,000	100		610
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. }	1,250	100	100	8 p.c.		{ 150 / 160
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225		2,385
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.		10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..		120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	..	60	400
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.		18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.		50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.		20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co....	250	1,000	1,000	100	p.s.	1,000
Rupen Gold Mining Co. Ld.....	30,000 A	10	3½	..		3½
Do.	1,000 B	10	100	..		113
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs.	90	815
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100		12	165
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.....	20,000	25	15	..		19
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000	25	15	..		15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Cavalier, 1,196 tons, Captain R. Burwick, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ranold, 1,338 tons, Captain C. Alexanderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (9th July) with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Gordon Cumming, Mr. H. E. Deadman, Lieut. H. C. Fawell, and 16 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,533 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. McIves, Mr. Souttur, Mr. Hexton, Mr. Himpton, Mr. Dias, and eight deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 746 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut.-Col. Reid, Major and Mrs. Roper, Mr. Kalan, Lieut. Knowling, and 11 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Culna (s)	Cave	Calcutta, June 18.
	Arabia (s)	Johnston	Bussorah, June 29.
	Clan Ranold (s) ..	Alexandersn	Kurrachee, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
12	Hindostan	Belyca	St. Francisco.
	Kashgar (s)	Murray	Venice.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Euphrates, Nailer, to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Cavalier, Burwick, to Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Ranold, to Liverpool.
Steamer Clan Gordon, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
7 Navarino (s)	Burkitt.....	London, May 28.
Celia (s)	Drew.....	Port Natal, June 18.
8 Euphrates	Cameron.....	London, April 18.
Comilla (s)	Bulkeley....	Chittagong, June 26.
Tibre (s)	Temple	Point de Galle July 2.

DEPARTURES.

July 7.—Steamers Victoria, Kilwa, and Sir John Lawrence. Ships Ravenscraig, Benan, and Charlotte Croom.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.
10 Mofussilite .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Gordon (s)—100 cases sulphuric acid, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Nepaul (s)—6 cases papers, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Lock Rennock (s)—19 drums linseed oil, M. M. Mody and Co.
Janet Court—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Malwa (s)—1 cask persian rod, 1 cask victoria blue, and 3 cases varnish, Tyebally Chandabhoy.
Verona (s)—10 cases cheese and 1 case paper-bags, James Pearse.
Gwalior (s)—25 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Gwalior (s)—4 cases papers and envelops, M. Mondolfo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Sumatra (s)—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Singapore (s)—85 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Cypromene—180 bales rags, Dewjee Veser.
Parkfield—45 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum.
Speke Hall (s)—225 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsey and Co ; 10 bales hides, Natha Essa ; 54 bales wool, Narayenjee Mooljee.
Clan Gordon (s)—908 cwts wheat, Datardina Mowjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Simoom (s)—21,560½ cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.
Helena (s)—24,550 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Speke Hall (s)—113½ cwts clove-stems, Curimbhoy Hussonbhoy.

FOR VENICE.
Gwalior (s)—32 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Kashgar (s)—2 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Chindwara (s)—211 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass.

FOR HONGKONG.
Zambesi (s)—8½ cwts almond, 3½ cwts senna leaves and 10 cwts sulphate of copper, Fuzeolally Moosabhoy ; 17 cwts cloves, M. C. Ebrahim ; 150 cwts onions, Hajee Casum Joosub.
Avoca (s)—10½ cwts bysabole, Cassum Bhimjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 10.

Baynes, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.

JULY 11.

Rean, Dy. Surg. Genl., on leave, from Kamptee.
Harkness, Lieut., K. Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Meerut.
Anderson, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 12.

Caldecott, Lieut.-Col., R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
McClorg, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Dun, Col., 6th Infantry H. C., on leave, from Aurungabad.
Reid, Lieut.-Col., 12th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Shikarpur.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Beville, Lieut. Col., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, to Neilghiries.

JULY 12.

Briscoe, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.
Baynes, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Jackson, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Rean, Dy. Surg. Genl., on leave, to England.
Harkness, Lieut., K. Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Caldecott, Lieut. Col., R. A., on leave, to England.
McClorg, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Dun, Col., 6th Infantry H. C., on leave, to England.
Chaloner, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, July 12, 1881.

I. The usual monthly Committee Meeting will assemble at Head-quarters this (Wednesday) evening, the 13th instant, at 6 P. M. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be Squad Drill at the Town Hall this (Wednesday) evening, the 13th instant, at 9 P. M. The manual, firing, and bayonet exercises will be practised. Arms and accoutrements can be drawn at Head-quarters or at the Town Hall.

3. No. 965, Lance Corporal W. T. Hind, B Company, will be attached to G Company for three months from this date.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

CALENDAR—JULY 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....July 18th....10h. 21·6m. a.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 26th....10h. 10·4m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	H.	M.	Low Water.	H.	M.
Wed 13	.....	5	32	6 39	0	4	0	6	1
					0	45	1	6	48
Thr. 14	.....	5	33	6 38	1	29	2	7	16
					1	24	2	7	32
Fr. 15	.....	5	33	6 38	1	57	2	7	32
					2	1	3	8	16
Sat. 16	.....	5	33	6 38	2	26	3	8	16
					2	44	3	9	6
Sun. 17	5th Sunday aft. Trinity	5	34	6 38	3	16	3	9	2
					3	26	4	9	56
Mon 18	.....	5	34	6 38	4	14	4	10	4
					4	12	4	10	59
Tu. 19	.....	5	34	6 38	5	32	5	11	25
					5	6	a		

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED.

"WANTED FOR YEARS."

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY'S
CELLULOID CEMENT,
Recommended by over 100,000 families in the United States, Europe and Australia,
For its Adhesiveness, Transparency and Boiling Waterproof properties.
REPAIRS EVERYTHING.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Sydney and Melbourne INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, 1880 & 1881.
See specimens as exhibited at the above Exhibitions.

Price 1 Rupee per Bottle.

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay,
(Next to *English Mail* office.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SPARKS—July 10th, at Rigby, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, the wife of Major J. B. Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter (Olive Margaret).

DEATH.

RICHARD—July 12th, at Bombay, J. W. Richard, Agent Bank of Bombay, Hoobiee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHALDECOTT—July 5th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major M. A. Chaldecott, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

GIBBONS—July 3rd, at Cawnpore, N.-W. P., William Culthurst Gibbons, Locomotive Superintendent, Provincial State Railway, aged 28 years.

HENDERSON—June 27th, at Quetta, of dysentery, Brigadier General J. H. Henderson, Bombay Staff Corps, Commanding at Quetta.

TEYEN—July 8th, at Lucknow, Elizabeth Mary, wife of L. Teyen, aged 70 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881.

THERE is no country in Europe which is so much feared, disliked, distrusted, and despised as Russia ; and this is especially true as regards the view taken of Russia by England, or at least by a certain party in England which talks alternately, and sometimes almost in the same breath of her power and her weakness, her constant territorial extension and her ever-increasing internal weakness. It does not, of course, follow that, because Russia grows, but shows some feebleness in the course of her growing, she will therefore never be at once great and strong. For the moment, however, it would be difficult to say whether her internal disorders or her external magnificence are most remarkable. Leaving out of consideration the position of the Emperor, who seems at times to have become a mysterious invisible power, still capable of having most of his edicts carried out, but unable without setting all prudential considerations at defiance to show himself in public, we have only to look at the peasant question in Russia, to see with what dangers that country is threatened. Pauperism, unknown in the days of serfdom, has since the emancipation, and especially during the last few years, assumed enormous proportions. The right of holding property and of amassing wealth involves the right to starve ; and numbers of the unhappy improvident serfs are profiting only by this latter privilege. When, in the despotic days of the Emperor Nicholas, Baron Haxthausen visited Russia, he was much struck by the absence in that country of all the elements of a mob. Everyone among the so-called lower classes was either a soldier or a slave. He perhaps was miserable, but he was sure not to die of hunger. He might be discontented, but his discontent was sure not to be manifested, since he was constantly under the eye of a superior charged to watch over him and to keep him from suffering, but above all from doing harm. In their rapidly augmenting class of paupers, the Russians have now at least some of those "elements of a mob" which under the tyranny of Nicholas could not be found. Worse, however, than that, Russia has some 40 million peasants, of whom by far the greater part are unable to make both ends meet, and for whose relief—as may be gathered from the announcements on the subject constantly appearing in the telegrams from St. Petersburg—new legislation is being introduced. The Russian peasant, on being liberated, found himself much in the position of a small bird set free in the presence of birds of prey. He held land, of which part belonged to him absolutely, and the remainder also was unalienably his. But he had to redeem it from the Government, which had acquired it from the proprietor by annual instalments extending over a term of years ; and these instalments, claimed by the representatives of the Government, he has in many cases been unable to pay. He could not, like the manorial proprietor, his ancient master, mortgage his land, but he could borrow money on his crops ; and this, aided in some places by speculative merchants and in others, especially in those provinces of Russia which formerly belonged to Poland, by enterprising Jews, he has systematically done. The wretched peasant then has to deal with two classes of enemies who, after befriending him, now, as he views the matter, turn upon him and demand payment for their services. The attacks upon Jews of which we read from time to time in telegrams from Russia, are nothing more or less than attacks upon village usurers, which in more than one place have been extended so as to include landowners and Government officials. We have said that the Russian peasant is troubled by two kinds of foes, the tax-gatherers and the money-lenders. He recognizes, however, yet a third in the form of the landed proprietor, who under the Emancipation Act was forced to cede to his peasantry that portion of the estate which from time immemorial they had been in the habit of cultivating for their own use, but who, according to the peasants, did not cede near enough, and ought to be required to give up all that he still possesses. In this last view the peasantry are systematically encouraged by revolutionists who, in order to bring about a general uprising, assure them that all the land they cultivate or have ever cultivated is theirs, and induce them to believe this pleasing absurdity by exhibiting forged documents purporting to issue from Government bureaux, and adorned with imitations of Government stamps. Urged on the one side by his inability to satisfy the requirements of the Government functionaries and of the Jews, on the other by the assurances given to him by Nihilistic emissaries that the whole domain of the manorial proprietor belongs to the peasantry by whom for so long a period it has been tilled, the emancipated serf may well be driven to desperate deeds ; and the weakness of Russia lies in the formidable chances now presenting themselves of an agrarian insurrection. If, however, we close our eyes to what is taking place in the interior of Russia, and look only to St. Petersburg, and to the work that is being done by the Russian Foreign Office, the power of Russia in external affairs, and especially in connexion with the East, seems prodigious. The influence of Russia over the newly formed nations of Eastern Europe, and many of the ancient ones in Asia, was never more apparent. If the Emancipation Act has proved a failure, the victories of 1876 and 1877 in European and Asiatic Turkey have yielded fruits—fruits perhaps without core, but which at least present a certain superficial brilliancy of colouring. Skobeleff's campaign in the country of the Turkomans has also produced its effect ; and among the various deputations which have recently visited the Russian capital to present their homage to the Emperor none have been more remarkable than those of the Montenegrins and of the Tekke Turkomans. The imperial antechambers were filled with distinguished visitors, not only from Montenegro and from the Turkoman country, but also from Persia, Armenia, and Bulgaria. It may or may not strike the envoys that the "white Czar" sits a good deal at home—that, in plain language, he does not "venture out." But it may possibly please them to believe that he remains within the seclusion of his palace for the express purpose of receiving them ; and, however that may be, the levee of Eastern magnates which Alexander III. has lately been holding at Gatchina, and which General Ignatieff has held at St. Petersburg, far surpasses anything of the kind ever seen before in Russia. They all no doubt want something. The Bulgarians have a political question on hand, the Montenegrins a financial one, and what the Prince of Servia wanted some weeks ago at St. Petersburg is best known to himself. These visits in any case imply homage ; and, however rotten it may be inside, the "Empire of Façades" presents all the same an imposing exterior.

A "SOCIETY FOR HOME STUDY" is being established in India, with the object of assisting European ladies and gentlemen to prosecute studies for which they have a taste, by placing them in communication with competent masters. The prospectus assumes that "there are in India a large number of persons by whom the help offered towards profitable reading will be gladly received and freely used." The means of instruction will be correspondence between the students and the masters. The following six subjects are given :—Modern European History ; Indian History ; English Language and Literature ; Foreign Languages—French, German, Italian ; Political Economy ; Physical Geography ; Logic ; Botany ; and Mathematics. Several masters and one mistress have already been nominated, namely, Mr. T. S. Tait, M.A., Principal of the Baroda College, for Mathematics ; Mr. H. Littledale, B.A., Vice-principal, Baroda College, for English Language and Literature ; Mdlle. M. Espeon Coste, Calcutta, for French ; Mr. J. F. Duthie, B.A., F.L.S., Superintendent, Government Botanical Gardens, North-West Provinces, for Botany ; Mr. H. O. Budden, Faizabad, Oudh, for Physical Geography ; and Mr. N. W. Boutflower, B.A., Professor of Mathematics, Muir College, for Logic. There are to be terms of four months duration, with an interval of two months between each term. Every student will be required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 2, and a class fee of Rs. 30 per term for each class ; and one of the regulations is that no student can join more than two classes at a time. Sir George Couper, Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, has accepted the office of Patron, and a Committee of seven ladies and gentlemen has been appointed, with Mrs. Henry Scott Boys, Nawabganj, Oudh, as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. Such a society should be capable of doing useful work, and we wish it success.

Das Kleine Journal of Berlin, a newspaper much in favour with the Imperial Government, writes strongly in favour of a Franco-German alliance. After commenting on the kindly recognition by the French press of the friendly part played by Prince Bismarck in regard to the Tunisian embroglio, it continues : "It is to be hoped that these just sentiments may spread more and more widely in France. Indeed, there is no reason why she should not contract with Germany as close a friendship as that which unites us to Austria, who has accepted the consequences of the Treaty of Prague wisely and without reserve. If France adopts a similar demeanour in regard to the Treaty of Frankfort, Germany can render her the greatest services, and aid her to extend her colonial empire as widely as she wishes. Germany would find such a policy entirely in her own interest, as for the sake of her commerce she also is desirous of having colonies, but finds the way blocked by the jealousy of England." We have given this passage in full for the sake of its concluding sentence. It is notorious that German commerce is in a condition the reverse of healthy, and Prince Bismarck attributes this state of things very largely to what he calls the greed of England. He wants money very badly, and so long as German trade is on the brink of bankruptcy he must refrain from the taxation after which he thirsts. Instead of recognizing the source of the evil in the enormous battalions of armed idlers he forces the nation to support, he seeks in the activity of English commerce an object on which to vent his ill-humour. The German press, obedient as it is to the Chancellor's whip, eagerly joins in the anti-British cry, and journals like the *Cologne Gazette* are never weary of pointing out imaginary victories of German diplomacy to the loss of England. They are particularly happy at the preponderance that Bismarck seemed to possess for a short time at the beginning of this year at Constantinople. Other journals go so far as to estimate the possible results of a naval alliance of Germany and France against England and Italy. We are assured that "civilization in general and the economic situation would derive the greatest advantages from it." All this might pass for the small-talk of a period in which the German journals can find little to strongly interest their country, but it would seem to be otherwise regarded in France. The letter—one may say the extraordinary letter—of the French Foreign Minister, M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, to the *Deutsche Rundschau*—in which, with reference to Tunis, he wrote : "We can only praise the attitude of Germany in this important question. I have pleasure in expressing the gratitude which we owe to the German Government and to the leading organs of your press"—proves that M. Gambetta is prepared to fall in with the idea of Franco-German friendship, to some extent at least. Such an alliance could serve absolutely no end but some one unfavourable to British interests.

HENRI DE ROCHEFORT has been bidding France to bow down before the new master she is bent on imposing on herself. His cynicism cannot be said to be out of place. Leon Gambetta is in most things very little more than a counterpart of the other Italo-Frenchman, Napoleon Buonaparte III. If it be true, as has so often been asserted, that each of us has his own ideal of greatness, which he more or less consciously attempts to imitate, it would be difficult to disprove that the life and policy of the last emperor of the French have left an indelible stamp on the intellect of the present President of the French Chamber. In the striking words of the ex-editor of the *Lanterne*, "In the time of Napoleon III. we were under the Empire, but in the time of Gambetta we are very much more in that position." The domestic policy of M. Gambetta is singularly like that of the third Empire. There is the same feverish pushing on of great public works, the same address to the proletariat and universal suffrage in the *scrutin de liste* to which he has pinned his fortune. Those who only remember Napoleon III. in his latter days as a faithful son of the Church may overlook the fact that he dissolved the vast monkish society of St. Vincent de Paul with quite as great violence as the new Cæsar has ejected other religious communities. Gambetta's day for fawning on Rome has not yet come ; but he is carefully avoiding entire rupture with the Papal See, and, as a matter of fact, there are hundreds of Jesuits all over France at the present hour. Like Napoleon, Gambetta is pursuing a steady policy of his own, different from, though side by side with, the declared policy of the State. Like him, he dictates all important and many insignificant appointments, although he pretends to obey a popular form of Government. There are also at the present day the unpleasant adjuncts of a servile Chamber, State progresses of the "theatrical star" type, deputations of sycophants, bowing mayors, triumphal arches, banquets, and beautiful girls offering bouquets of flowers. These things exist in other countries it is true, but they are the emblems of royal power, and when accompanied by an almost autocratic influence they are the Napoleonic ideal of empire pure and simple. It is, however, in foreign politics that this similarity approaches identity. Gambetta's speeches at Cahors have all the old ring of the Napoleonic religion, and its worship of the genii of war and aggression. The policy that shed so much French blood from Mexico to Solferino is again proclaimed by the new Dictator when he says : "Nations which are jealous of their good name and untarnished glory must make military sacrifices to the public weal." The evil *ignis fatuus* of glory is again brought into play, and France is led back over the past ten years of really splendid civil greatness and progress to be plunged into the delusive dreams which Prince Bismarck so ruthlessly broke in upon.

A TRIP TO MOUNT ABU.

WHEN you arrive in Bombay, you will have to stop there from eight in the morning to five in the evening. This will give you an opportunity, of which you will not fail to avail yourself, of looking up your old friend, whom you have not seen for the last ten years. The chances are a hundred to one that he is a broker and lives in a room above his office, and dines and breakfasts at the club. He will also own a very large bull-terrier, which will display a morbid hostility to your entry. Your friend is sitting in a chair when you come in, and is being shaved by an odorous barber. He looks at you for some time blankly enough, and then rises and falls on your bosom, leaving a white trail of soap-suds to filter gently and soothingly into the small of your back. When he has found out that you are off that evening, he will press you vehemently to stop with him a week. When you have declined, you fall to divesting yourself of your moist shirt and dripping banian, and then retire to scrape off as much as possible of the filth with which the G. I. P. Railway has so liberally endowed you during your temporary sojourn in the last night's mail. You and your friend then pace solemnly to the club, and on the way, and for the rest of the day, you and he give vent to quips and quirks that you dig up from a ten-years' dusty oblivion. At the club you will meet the man who has invented a religion of his own, also the man who will show you a few good strokes with the balls, also the man who gets involved in an argument and does not know his way out of it, and many others. You spend the day in smoking, drinking, reading papers, and adjourning every other hour to change your shirt. Towards the end of the afternoon you drive over to the market and buy a basket of mangoes for your friends up-country. You feel that your honour is at stake not to pay too much for the fruit ; so you get hot and perspiry, and curse the family benevolence that has descended to you in such a large share. Directly you have made your purchase, you perceive that you have burdened yourself with an intolerable nuisance, which is but faintly alleviated by the prospect of your friend's benedictory smiles on your reaching Abu. After infinite worry in securing their safe arrival, you discover that your friends do not like mangoes, and that even if they had a consuming and unappeasable appetite for them, and were accustomed to regard that particular fruit in the light of the apple of their eye, their desire would be turned into nausea at the sight of the overripe and decaying mush you have brought them with so much pains and care. And then the coolie who has been carrying your boxes, and at whose consummate sloth you have been cursing and reviling, when he arrives will seat himself in happiness and ecstacy of soul, and devour greedily that for which you have toiled and patiently perspired. This will embitter your happiness during the rest of your stay, and you will pass through the ranks of men a blighted and a careworn man. But to return to the station, to which I have with so great care conducted you. Your friend is eager to see you off, and attends you to the rail ; but as you unfortunately have not got any change when the buggy-driver is to be paid, he laments his unwary enthusiasm. You take your ticket ; but as you are immersed in the pleasures of friendship and conversation, your family absent-mindedness overcomes

TELEGRAMS.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

On the 2nd July a regiment of infantry, 600 strong, with 200 khassadars, arrived at Kandahar from Ghazni.

General Ghulam Haidar, who went to Girishk to arrange matters between Gul Mahomed Khan, the Governor, and Kazi Saod-ud-din, has returned to Kandahar. It is expected that he will leave again for the Helmund as soon as his preparations for a forward movement are completed.

From Herat there is no definite intelligence of Ayoub's movements.

Hashim Khan's sowars are said to be on the Khashrud, and two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry are reported to have arrived in Farrah from Herat.

If it is true that Ayoub left Herat on the 25th June, he should by this time have reached Farrah, or perhaps the Khashrud, and interesting news should shortly be received. When he arrives at Washir, several roads will open to him if, as is probable, the Amir's troops fall back before him and concentrate near Girishk. He may either advance on Girishk and chance a battle, or cross the Helmund higher up at Hyderabad, as he did last year, or still more completely turn the flank of the Girishk army by marching through Naozad, Zamindawar, Malmund, Gurak, and Khakrez into the Arghandab valley. By taking this latter road Ayoub would probably succeed in collecting a large following from among the Popalzais and Ghilzais of the districts of Terin and Dehrawad, where General Taj Mahomed Khan Ghilzai, who has recently fled from Kabul, is said to be already intriguing in Ayoub's behalf.

The arrival of Ayoub on this side of the Khash will probably be the signal for a decided movement in his favour among the Duranis of Pushtirud, a movement which will extend to the neighbourhood of Kandahar.

The counsels of the Amir's officers are so divided, and the influence of his Governor and deputy so small, that the gravest apprehensions may be entertained of the result. A single defeat would probably be fatal to the Amir's cause. His chief hope is in the loyalty and excellent fighting qualities of the Ghilzai troops under command of General Ghulam Haidar. These may succeed in turning the scale in his favour, but the chances are against their doing so, and in the absence of the Amir himself, Ayoub's arrival, it is thought, will deprive the Amir of the support of the Durani tribes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the scheme for the reorganisation of the Engineering branch of the Indian Public Works Department is seriously occupying the attention of the Government. His Lordship promised to give attention to the representations respecting the pensions and position of the officers of the department generally, and said he would communicate with the Indian Government on the subject.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, JULY 11.

President Garfield shows feverish symptoms; otherwise, he is progressing favourably.

THE INSURRECTION AT SFAX.

TUNIS, JULY 11.

A French squadron has been ordered to Sfax, and is now on the way there.

Tunisian troops who were sent from here to quell the insurrection refused to fight against the insurgents, and have been brought back.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm in tone, but higher prices asked seriously check business.	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	86
4½ do. do.	91¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
5 do. French Rentes	120f
Bar Silver	51
Arrivals—Clan Fraser and Leverrier.	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 11.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 80·7 Fahrt.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

At 6 a.m.	81·0
„ 10 a.m.	90·3
„ 2 p.m.	83·3
„ 4 p.m.	81·9

It seems likely, says the *Pioneer*, that His Excellency the Viceroy will visit Agra in the cold weather, probably in November; and that he will hold a durbar there. His stay may perhaps be a lengthy one, extending to two months.

In the Khashi and Jaintia Hills, in Assam, the latest census points to an extraordinary excess of female births. The census of 1872 showed 73,245 females to 68,593 males; whereas the census of 1881 shows 88,710 females to 80,403 men, or 110·3 women to every 100 men. The Chief Commissioner remarks that this great excess in a small and isolated population is a fact of which it is difficult to suggest a satisfactory explanation; and he thinks that the accuracy of the census must remain open to doubt till it can be more fully tested. In the Garo and North Cachar Hills the excess of females is trifling.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* disclaims in the name of the Hindoos, and in the following singular manner, any desire for Russian rule:—"The utmost that the Hindoos desire is Russian neighbourhood, and not Russian rule. It would be a happy day for India when the Russians, by approaching towards our frontiers, would serve to bring the English and Indians together. We don't see any other way of removing the gap which now exists between them. It is for this the Indians desire Russian neighbourhood—but Russian rule never."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS is being hardly worked at home. On the evening of the day the last mail left, at the Society of Arts, a diploma of Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Historical Society was to be presented to him; the next day he was to take the chair at the anniversary meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead; on the day after he was to inspect the Commissionaires, &c.

THE committee for erecting a statue of Victor Hugo has held a first meeting, persided over by M. Louis Blanc, and attended by MM. Schoelcher, Emile Augier, de Lesseps, &c. An executive committee of twenty was elected, which will henceforth meet in a room of the Suez Canal office, lent by M. de Lesseps.

A TRIAL in the Champ de Mars, Paris, recently, of an invention for the instantaneous extinction of fire was attended by General Pittie, representing the President of the Republic, who escorted Mdlle. Grévy, General Jeanningros, the Spanish Ambassador, M. Caubet, head of the Municipal Police, and several Senators and Deputies. The general vote was that the experiments were marvellously successful. The most remarkable one was the putting out in less than a minute of an incandescent lake of tar containing 7,000 pounds of that substance, after the flames had reached the height of a third storey.

THE *Daily News* was informed that Mr. T. P. O'Connor had declined to put on the notice-paper several amendments to the Irish Land Bill which were sent to him from Ireland with the request that he would move them in the Home Rule members have apparently decided to do everything in their power to facilitate the passing of the Bill.

THE Channel Tunnel seems to be rapidly coming within reach of practical realisation. At the meeting of the South Eastern Railway Company on June 16, Sir Edward Watkin announced the complete success of the preliminary borings, and the resolution of his own company on the English side and the French company on the other to make a further important step. A gallery seven feet in diameter has already been driven from the shaft near Abbot's Cliff for half a mile towards France, and an agreement has been made to push forward a similar headway under the sea for a mile on each side of the Channel. At the present rate of progress this will probably be done within the next six months, and then it is expected that the further nine miles on each side will be undertaken at once. All the conditions seem favourable to the project. The soil is found to be exactly similar at both ends. It is, as was expected, grey chalk impervious to water; and there is every reason to anticipate that it will be found to stretch in an unbroken bed across the Channel. If this anticipation is realised, the making of the tunnel is only a question of time and money. Last week the machinery excavated sixty-seven yards of lineal distance, equal to about two miles a year. At this rate the two headways might meet under the middle of the Channel in about five years; and probably a nearly equal period might be occupied in enlarging this mere seven feet burrow to a capacious railway tunnel. It may be taken for granted that if the strata under the Channel are once pierced in the manner Sir E. Watkin proposes, the enlargement of the bore into a great international roadway will soon follow.

A QUESTION of some importance has arisen in connection with the petitions presented to Parliament on the Bradlaugh question. A largely-signed petition in favour of allowing the junior member for Northampton to take his seat was forwarded to a metropolitan member for presentation from a Radical club in his constituency. The language of the document appearing to the member in question to be open to a construction disrespectful to the House of Commons, he submitted the matter to the clerks at the table and to the Speaker. As these high authorities considered that the petition was not couched in proper terms, it was returned to its authors, with an intimation that it could not be presented. It is believed that the majority of the petitions which have been presented in Mr. Bradlaugh's favour have been drafted in identical terms; and in that case, if the objection now taken be held to be good, all will stand condemned as invalid. The words objected to are: "Your petitioners therefore pray that your honourable House will cause the law to be obeyed and justice to be done, or that it will forthwith allow Mr. Bradlaugh to take his seat on his making solemn affirmation of allegiance." These expressions, it is held, convey the double imputation that the House by its action in the case of Mr. Bradlaugh disobeyed the law and denied him justice, whilst the decision of the two superior courts is impugned by asking the House to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to affirm, after those courts have distinctly declared that in the existing state of the law he cannot do so.

INTELLIGENCE reached England last month that a body of negroes had massacred a thousand Chinese near Santa Rosa, in Peru. The Chinese, it appears, fought bravely, but were ultimately overpowered owing to their ammunition and provisions failing. This massacre took place early in May, and is one of a series of similar outrages which began at Lima in February. It is stated on trustworthy authority that on that occasion several Peruvian officers led the mob who attacked the hapless Chinese shopkeepers, and committed murder and robbery on an extensive scale. This was followed by the massacre of 500 Chinese on the estate of Mr. Swayne, an English planter, who resides at Cerro Azul. The Zambo Indians were the aggressors in this case; and indeed the Chinese appear to excite the hatred of all the mongrel tribes which claim Peru as their native land. The Chinese who reside in Lima held a meeting for the purpose of considering the position of their unfortunate countrymen who labour on the plantations, and whose normal condition is scarcely one degree removed from slavery; and they decided that if the planters were unable to give protection to their labourers, they would take steps to do so. Thus there is every prospect of a new element of strife being introduced into a country which is already reduced to a deplorable state of anarchy. When Sir Charles Dilke was questioned on this subject in the House of Commons, he confirmed the truth of the reports of the cruel and dastardly murder of large numbers of Chinese which had found their way to England in private correspondence from Lima. He also stated that instructions had been sent to the British naval representatives on that station to do all in their power to save the lives of both Europeans and Chinese.

MR. ST. GEORGE TUCKER sends to the *Times* the following letter on Indian agricultural reform:—"In your remarks on June 8 on Indian agricultural reform you have commented on the enormous annual loss of cattle in India by diseases, which have deprived millions of men of their savings and means of subsistence and have seriously endangered the food supply of the country; you have called attention to the fact that a few years ago more than half the cattle in Oude were lost during two successive bad seasons; and you have published Mr. Hume's estimate of an annual loss of 7½ millions sterling from preventable cattle diseases. Permit me to urge that public discussion is required for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of cattle-disease in India, and of discovering the best means of preventing and curing it. This could best be effected by the Viceroy's summoning forty or fifty district officers from various parts of our Indian Empire to Simla. It is hopeless to expect fruit from reams of foolscap reports which are deposited in pigeon-holes and die. Fifty of our best civil officers in the presence of the Viceroy would soon solve many important questions which have been breathed only to be stifled. Medical gentlemen of high authority have officially recorded that in the blood of cattle afflicted with the plague salt is wanting. Is this invariably the case? District officers have reported that the disease is chiefly virulent among herds of cattle which are not supplied with salt, and that it is seldom fatal among bullocks which are supplied with it, and are worked in carts and native carriages. Native farmers are of opinion that they cannot afford to give unadulterated chloride of sodium to their plough bullocks or to their milch kine. In page 170 of Dr. Ratton's "Handbook of Common Salt," the cost of manufacturing salt on the Coromandel coast is stated to be 21 annas a ton, or say 2s. a ton. The tax is 40 annas a maund, or 1,0[illegible] annas a ton—an excessive tax on a necessary of life.

A CHANGE of some importance is to be made in respect of the course of procedure in the Cape Parliament. Hitherto, in accordance with the terms of the Act under which the Cape Legislature exists, the use of the English language in debate has been compulsory on all members, whether Dutch or English. This arrangement, no doubt, had its origin in the fact that the Dutch farmers of the Colony were, in former years, well content to leave to their British fellow subjects the labours and the rewards of an active political life. A considerable hardship has nevertheless been inflicted on Dutch members of the Legislature representing country districts, in which English is as little spoken as it is in many Welsh valleys. To such members the progress of an important debate was a mystery, which they could only fathom when they read in a Dutch newspaper a translation of the speeches they had listened to. This hardship is now, according to the Capetown correspondent of a London contemporary, to be removed, and its removal may be regarded as a significant result of the importance which recent events have given to the Dutch party in the Cape Colony. There can be no doubt that this bi-lingual arrangement will be attended with considerable inconvenience, such as is felt in the Dominion Parliament of Canada, where the use of the French language is allowed to French-speaking members, and in the Swiss Chambers, where there is a polyglot confusion of French, German, and Italian. But in these cases the balance of advantage is with the recognition of the equal rights of the various languages; and so it will be at the Cape. The change is one not of convenience, but of something like a moral and political necessity. In the Canadian Parliament the practice of addressing the House in French was considerably discouraged at the outset by the refusal of the Canadian journals, almost entirely owned and conducted by Englishmen, to report French speeches. The Dutchmen of the Cape are better off in this respect, having journals of their own which are read all over South Africa. There can be no fear that the Dutch language will drive out English. It is a circumstance worth noting that more English is spoken in the Free State, under an independent Dutch Government, than in a large part of the Cape Colony.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present Dr. Cook, Chairman, Capt. Henry Morland, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dr. Banajee, R. M. Sayani, R. M. Khote, and Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik.

With reference to the Town Council's resolution dated 28th June last, replies from the President of the Madras Municipality and the Secretary to the Municipal Corporation, Calcutta, on the subject of the absentee allowance of the President and the Chairman in those presidencies respectively, were laid before the meeting.

Captain Morland thought that the Municipality ought to contribute a fair proportion of the absentee allowance. If that were done, they would not have to pay a very large amount. Supposing that a Municipal Commissioner, having served the Government for eight years, came to serve the Municipality for only one year, the latter would have to pay but one-eighth of the allowance. Captain Morland drew up a proposition in accordance with his views. But it was eventually resolved to postpone the consideration of the subject till the next meeting of the Council.

The Council resolved to consider the annual reports for 1880 of the heads of departments at a special meeting to be held on Friday next at 4-30 p.m.

After transacting some other unimportant business, the Council adjourned.

INDIAN SALT REVENUE.

WE have been supplied by the Department of Finance and Commerce with the following comparative abstract of the Indian salt revenue, miscellaneous receipts excluded (in thousands of maunds and rupees), for the months of April and May:—

	1874-5	1875-6	1876-7	1877-8	1878-9	879-10	1880-1	1881-2
BENGAL.								
Qty. Mds.	1023	956	995	1143	1235	1306	1336	1348
Duty Rs.	3296	3048	3198	3668	3839	3727	3787	3849
INLAND CUSTOMS.								
Qty. Mds.	781	904	875	898	809	959	820	1153
Duty Rs.	2253	2655	2576	2651	2193	2363	2003	2819
MADRAS.								
Qty. Mds.	894	1028	944	977	851	1012	1074	930
Duty Rs.	1629	1876	1727	1786	2121	2539	2685	2325
BOMBAY.								
Qty. Mds.	1057	1068	1153	1287	1189	1279	1448	1494
Duty Rs.	2148	2052	2268	2482	2917	3130	3619	3003
SINDH.								
Qty. Mds.	32	41	41	42	27	13	19	30
Duty Rs.	16	20	20	22	23	32	48	75
BRITISH BURMA.								
Qty. Mds.	247	169	246	133	159	112	106	290
Duty Rs.	45	40	54	26	24	32	30	63
TOTAL.								
Qty. Mds.	4034	4161	4254	4480	4270	4681	4793	5245
Duty Rs.	9385	9694	9843	10635	11117	11823	12172	13036

NOTE.—This table only shows the amount of duty collected at the rates per maund current in each Province.

The quantity on which Excise Duty was collected is not included.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	38 38	41 47	36 83	39 96
11 Monday	2 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
12 Tuesday	.. ..	0 65	0 81	0 63
Total	40 40	42 12	37 64	40 59

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th July.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·611
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·915
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	759
Fall of Rain	2·02
Total fall during month	24·71
„ „ year	40·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th	0·10

From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(12th July 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Deg.		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·481	80	W	21	0·02
Surat	·516	76	W	23	0·13
Bombay	·612	80	S W	31	0·40
Ratnagiri	·739	81·2	S W heavy		1·18
Karwar	·818	82·1	S W fresh		0·05
Mangalore	·867	82·6	S W	15	0·20
Calicut	·906	77·6	S W	9	0·30
Cochin	·927	84·0	S S W	3	0·35
Masulipatam	·702	91·5	W	11	0·02
Madras	·771	85·0	W S W	11	0·00
Negapatam	·805	91·5	S W	8	0·00

Heavy monsoon weather continues along the whole of the Bombay Coast. It is particularly heavy to northward of Bombay.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday, 8th July:—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 1st July 1881. In. cts.	Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 8th July 1881. In. cts.	Total. In. cts.
Jabalpur	7 6	3 70	10 76
Sohagpur	18 9	2 97	21 6
Rawere	6 81	2 22	9 3
Nimbhora	6 14	1 78	6 22
Bhadli	3 10	5 30	8 40
Jalgaon	2 50	3 50	6 0
Sirsoli	2 67	2 23	4 92
Mhasawad	2 44	2 96	5 40
Mahejí	3 87	5 29	9 16
Pachora	3 84	5 02	8 86
Naidongri	5 10	3 7	8 17
Chalisgaon	7 26	6 37	13 63
Nandgaon	4 68	2 89	7 57
Manmad	5 30	1 96	7 26
Lasalgaon	3 96	2 37	6 33
Khorwad	4 6	1 30	5 36
Nassik	4 92	3 17	8 9
Deolalee	6 55	2 73	9 28
Ghoti	9 52	9 87	19 39
Nargaon	8 87½	2 91	11 8½
Warangaon	5 32	2 80	8 12
Mohol	4 39	1 48	5 87
Madha	5 67	2 52	8 19
Barsi	6 78	1 86	8 64
Keim	5 70	0 80	6 70
Jeur	6 68	0 87	7 55
Ahmednagar	2 26	0 44	2 70
Doksal	2 68	2 1	4 69
Lanoli	22 22	13 65	35 87

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A NOVEL DEFENCE.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY VS. BORAH ISSAJEE SULLEMANJEE.

THIS was a suit to recover Rs. 2,522-12-6, inclusive of interest, on an adjusted account for goods sold and delivered. Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandas, appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person.

The defendant denied that he was indebted to the plaintiffs in any portion of the sum claimed; and said that he had a proprietary interest in an old steamship, called Campbell, which was bought by the plaintiff for Rs. 13,000, and that if the accounts were properly adjusted, a sum of money would be found due to him from the plaintiff. In the course of a somewhat lengthy cross-examination of the plaintiff by the defendant, the former stated that he had caused Rs. 25 to be paid "on account of sweetmeat" to the defendant, in consequence of his having supplied workmen for breaking up the vessel, but that he had no share or interest whatever in the concern.

The defendant, when put into the witness box, produced a Koran from his *angarkha* pocket, and said that he had brought the holy book with him, to see if the plaintiff and his witnesses chose to speak the truth or not. He was a poor man, while his opponent was worth twelve lakhs of rupees. If the plaintiff swore on the Koran that the amount claimed was really due to him, he would admit the liability at once. The plaintiff having taken the oath in the manner prescribed, his Lordship remarked that, according to the Indian Oaths Act, the evidence given on an oath which the parties agreed to regard as sacred and binding was conclusive, and a verdict was, therefore, passed for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

C. MARKS VS. CASSIMAV BAUNNEVILLE.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff; and the defendant appeared in person. In this suit the plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 12,737-9-3, advanced to the defendant on a mortgage of his property. The defendant having admitted the debt, a decree was passed for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE LATE MR. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY'S CHARITIES SOUGHT TO BE UPSET.

KHURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA AND OTHERS VS. L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC AND OTHERS.

MR. STARLING and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Fox and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the first defendant, the Administrator General. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the trustee defendants.

Mr. Starling, in continuing his address on behalf of the plaintiffs, read some of the correspondence that had passed between the parties.

The judge said it was a waste of time to go into these details, until the state of things regarding the mortgages had been clearly ascertained by a reference to the Master.

Mr. Starling, after some discussion, suggested that the case be sent before a Special Commissioner. The work would be very much more quickly accomplished, and would be done economically.

Mr. Lang did not think that such work would be the cheapest or the most expeditious. The learned counsel would not consent to a Special Commissioner.

Mr. Starling urged that the reference should go to the Commissioner.

Mr. Lang said the reference should be from 1861 to 1875. It would appear that for some time between those years Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday was in most prosperous circumstances.

The judge said they wanted to know what was the state of his affairs when he made the trusts.

Mr. Lang said that as he was charged with entering into speculation and hazardous business, it was necessary to know what his position was from year to year. That was the sort of enquiry required in the case.

Mr. Starling remarked that the enquiry should be confined to the state of Mr. Panday's affairs about the time he made the trust settlements. The result of such an enquiry would probably render any further general enquiry wholly unnecessary. The learned counsel said he had better finish his opening statement, which would put the court in possession of all the facts.

The judge remarked that the facts would not be of much use until the Commissioner had reported on the state of Mr. Panday's affairs.

Mr. Starling was, however, allowed to read some of the documents referred to in the plaint and the written statement.

The judge was then about to make a reference to the Commissioner, to enquire what the settlor's assets and liabilities were on different dates from 3rd February, 1861, to 24th March, 1875, to enquire as to the amount of transactions in which he was engaged from 1861-66, and the nature of such transactions.

Mr. Inverarity, for the trustee defendants, then submitted that before the reference was made, the court should determine at what dates the trusts were made, because, if the account was taken as his learned friend suggested, it would turn out to be perfectly useless. Another point was whether the suit was not barred by limitation; and the learned counsel said he would raise an issue now with reference to all trusts created in the early part of these transactions, those of 1861 and 1862. The trusts with regard to the Meherwan Baug and the Dhurmsalla, which were created in January, 1863, and March, 1864, respectively, were certainly barred.

Mr. Starling said the court should first determine the dates of the transactions, to see if they were barred.

Mr. Inverarity argued that all these trusts, except that of 1875, were created with the knowledge and consent of Muncherjee Hormusjee and Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama; and they had the opportunity, if they wished, to upset these trusts in 1865 and 1866. They were thoroughly acquainted with, and knew every thing of these trusts, and Mr. Inverarity urged that the suit was therefore barred.

The judge (to Mr. Starling).—You ought to have amended your plaint after you got that information.

Mr. Starling accordingly amended the plaint; and Mr. Inverarity thereupon raised the issues:—Whether the trusts of 19th June, 1862, and 24th March, 1875, and the several trusts created more than three years prior to the institution of the suit, save such trusts as were for the first time created by the indenture of the 24th March, 1875, were or were not barred by the statute of limitation? Whether the plaintiffs were entitled to impugn the indentures or the trusts therein mentioned?

It was then arranged that Mr. Starling should begin and shew that the trust of 1862, which was *primâ facie* barred, was not really barred by the statute.

At the sitting of the court after luncheon, Mr. Starling wanted to raise another issue, whether, when the trust property was brought into the debts of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, the whole would be sufficient to pay all the debts?

The judge said the issue was most remote and had nothing whatever to do with the case. His Lordship refused to allow the issue to be raised; but at Mr. Starling's request, took a note of it as follows:—Whether the plaintiffs were entitled to have it declared that the trustee defendants were trustees of the property mentioned in the indentures of the 19th July, 1862, and the 24th March, 1875, for the plaintiff and other creditors of Merwanjee Framjee Panday?

Mr. Starling further read and commented upon the trust deeds of Mr. Panday. The learned counsel had not finished his remarks at the rising of the court.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before the FULL COURT.)

INSTALMENTS IN SUMMARY SUITS.

ESMULJEE CURRUMJEE VS. ARDESHER RUTTONJEE.

THIS was an appeal against the decision passed by Mr. Spencer, Second Judge, in favour of plaintiff, Esmuljee Currumjee, who had sued to recover from Ardeshir Ruttonjee Rs. 200, the value of a promissory note. Mr. Rustomjee Patel, appearing for plaintiff, urged that the amount should be paid by instalments, but as his Honour said that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant instalments in summary suits, the matter was referred to the Full Court. Mr. Sergeant Atkinson contended that since the defendant sought to obtain this rule under section 534, and as he came after the decree was passed, he could be allowed to appear only on two conditions mentioned in that section.

The Court.—The argument of this subject was moved into the Full Court, in order to try the question whether in summary suits under chapter 39 of the Civil Procedure this court had the power to grant instalments, and with the view that there may be uniformity of practice.

Mr. Atkinson then argued that the defendant in such a suit could not be heard at all, nor could he be allowed to make an appeal or second application and apply for instalments. He cited the case of Ramfry, decided by Justice Phear, and referred to in Mr. R. Rasul's book, page 60. As regards the general rule of the construction of statutes, he cited Churchill vs. Crespigny, 8 Beng. 89. The learned counsel also contended that this chapter 39 should be engrafted on the Small Causes Court Act as was done in regard to section 36. He maintained that in the event of the Court holding against him, the point should be referred for the opinion of the High Court. Mr. Rustomjee Patel supported the rule by stating that the application to appear having been made within ten days after the service of the summons, the defendant was of right entitled to appear. He did not try to contest the suit on the merits or to defend it in the lower Court, and therefore he did not come under section 534. Mr. Rustomjee said that as matter of practice, though the High Court does not grant instalments even in ordinary cases, section 10 was plain enough as regards the power of the courts to grant instalments. Chapter 39 was to be taken as part and parcel of the procedure of the Court, and unless there was anything repugnant in it, or unless sec. 55 of Act IX. of 1850 was repealed, the Court ought to be loath to see that its jurisdiction in a particular matter was ousted by the new Act. On the authority of a Privy Council ruling in J. L. R., 3 Cal., page 47, in the phrase "decree *may* be executed forthwith" the word "may" was to be construed as permissive, and not obligatory. Broom's County Court Practice showed that under the summary procedure of the Bills of Exchange Act the County Courts allowed instalments.

The Court, in giving judgment, observed that it did not consider it necessary for a defendant to obtain previous leave when instalments only were to be applied for, and that since sec. 210 provided for instalments even under the Civil Procedure, it thought that sec. 56 of the Small Causes Court Act ought to prevail. The Court was therefore of opinion that a defendant in a summary suit was entitled to apply for instalments; whereupon Mr. Sergeant Atkinson again applied that the plaintiff be submitted for opinion of the High Court, and an order was accordingly passed on the plaintiff depositing the cost of reference.

MADRAS.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.—We learn from the Ooty paper that Mr. Grant Duff has telegraphed to secure some of the horses and carriages of the late Governor.

THE MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Times*:—After two days' deprivation, we received a supply of Red Hill's water. But oh what water! It was highly impregnated with foulsome matter, very much discoloured, and atoms arising from it was simply a caution! It is not known what—if any—means are adopted to filter the very necessary but costly fluid that is supplied when conveyed by our vertical pipe supply; but if the filtering basins are not at the termination of the "delivery channel," it is not easy to understand how the necessary filtering can take place, seeing that the channel is an open one, and is frequented by the rag-tag and bob-tail from the villages along and adjacent to the channel. I have not been along the channel for some years; but when I was a frequent traveller along it, I invariably saw children, well, dabbling in it at early morn, and grown-up fools in questionable positions before. I, therefore, repeat if the filtering basins or cisterns are not at the south end of the open channel, it is a puzzle how the water can be considered fit for either potable or culinary purposes. Possibly it is a question of room, as, according to an old engineering book, I find that it requires one square yard to filter 700 gallons in 24 hours through 5 feet 6 inches of material. But whatever might be the cost of thoroughly filtering the water previous to its entering the main, it must be incurred before the water can be used even for the most ordinary purposes.

SOUTH-EAST WYNAAD.—The correspondent of the *Madras Times*, writing on July 9th, says:—The S. W. monsoon has burst and we are being deluged with rain. Since the last eleven days it has been pouring continuously, and yet I learn in Mysore the rains have been so scanty that the raggi crop, the staple food of the Canarese, has failed. This grain, which sold at twenty-six measures per rupee last week at Pundalore, is now selling at fourteen measures. Does this mean a famine? The roads are simply impassable. The carts with machinery for the "Phœnix" via Ooty are "stuck in the mud" all along the line between Gudalore and Pundalore. In fact, cartmen have pitched out their loads and taken wing. I fear the operations of the "Phœnix" will be now delayed for an indefinite period. It was hoped, since Ewood Sait, an enterprising specialist of Ooty, had undertaken to cart up the machinery from Mettapollium "continuously," all difficulty of ransport had ceased, and the Phœnix staff would merely have to "rig up" the "stamp heads and turban, and crush the gold-bearing quartz! Will the disgraceful state of the Wynaad roads ever attract the attention of Government? Is it possible, even by any stratagem, to induce the Hon'ble Mr. Hudleston to stir himself up, and cause him to see after our roads? Can't he compel Messrs. Roupell, Tremenhere, O'Shaughnessy to travel in a cart from Ooty to Pundalore? If this could be effected I have no fear of the result. Of course, on the ground of humanity a Medical Officer—Dr. Fox, for instance—should accompany with a supply of surgical instruments, bandages, splints and stimulants! As for the engineer, he has not put in an appearance in this quarter for six months. Wynaad can and must wait. He is "Anglo-Indian" under the auspices of Mr. Seton Karr, the "Indian Gold Mines," is looking up. Just fancy ye gods and little fishes 4 ounces to the ton from only surface quarz! When the "ile" is struck—to which tunnels are being driven—what will it be?

THE IRISH LAND BILL IN COMMITTEE.

MR. HENEAGE'S AMENDMENT.

IN Committee of the House of Commons on June 16th, Mr. Heneage moved an amendment to the Irish Land Bill, to raise the question of English-managed estates. He proposed to add to the clause the words, "Provided always that subject to the discretion of the Court, the provisions of this section shall not apply to the tenancy of any holding which has heretofore been maintained and improved by the landlord or his predecessors in title."

Mr. Gladstone pointed out that though the Government had admitted a distinction between English-managed and Irish-managed estates in regard to judicial rent, they had done so because judicial rent was an innovation not only in the Bill, but in the general framework of the law with regard to landlord and tenant. But the case of tenant-right was not parallel. Tenant-right was an interest in the occupation. This clause, therefore, was no innovation in the general law. The general common law asserted the right of the tenant to sell his interest in his holding. For the smallest purpose in the world the hon. member would introduce a provision that would be most invidious. It would be most injurious for sales to take place without there being any security for the landlord to get in arrears from the purchase money that would arise from the sale of tenant-right, as would be the case if this amendment was carried.

Sir W. Barttelot and Mr. S. Wortley supported the amendment.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice regarded this as a most important amendment and one the adoption of which would materially facilitate the progress of the Bill.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre did not think the question one of the least importance that there were two sets of English-managed estates in Ireland. He gave figures showing that in Ireland the expenditure by landlords for the improvement of estates amounted to less than 2½ per cent. of the rents, while in England it was 15 per cent.

Discussion was continued by Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Rodwell, Mr. Shaw, Mr. C. Fitzwilliam, and Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Lenz, in supporting the amendment, said that a relative of his had bought some property in county Wicklow from the hon. member for the city of Cork (Mr. Parnell), the rents then being about 70 per cent. above Griffith's valuation. (Laughter.) He had the best reason for believing that they had been raised by the action of the hon. member, who appeared to consider that to increase the rents to such an extent was a justifiable action on the part of a landlord. (Cheers and laughter.) His relative considered that the rents had been unfairly raised, and reduced them. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Long) would call attention to the position of the two men concerned in this case. One of them was the hon. member for Cork, an Irishman, or partially an Irishman—(laughter)—wishing to be considered entirely an Irishman; the other was what the same hon. member would call an absentee landlord, because he resided only a portion of the year on the property. He introduced the rents. The leader of the Irish party raised the rents to a very unfair and inconsiderate pitch, and then sold the property, leaving it to the absentee landlord to get his rent as best he could, or to reduce it and put up with the loss, and his (Mr. Long's) relative had to stand a loss on the capital which he had invested in the property on the strength of the position assumed by the hon. member for the city of Cork. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Givan rose to order, but the Chairman overruled the objection.

Mr. Long, in concluding his remarks, said he could not possibly have selected a better example than that afforded by the hon. member for the city of Cork.

Mr. Parnell (several members who rose with him having given way before the general cry for the hon. member for the city of Cork) was loudly cheered by Home Rule members. He said—There is not the slightest foundation for any of the statements which the hon. member for North Wiltshire has made regarding me. (Home Rule cheers.) He says that a sold property in county Wicklow to a relative of his, after having raised the rent to 70 per cent. over the Government valuation. I never sold any property in the county of Wicklow or anywhere else to a relative of the hon. gentleman or to anybody else. (

tenements, and found many valuable articles; but an outbreak of the disease followed their temerity. In 1808, some houses were pulled down in Bethel Wynd that had remained closed and uninhabited since the plague in 1645, and persons in the vicinity were apprehensive lest a reappearance of the sickness should follow the disturbance of the infected places. Happily, these fears proved groundless. Yet in the first cholera epidemic in London many people believed that its appearance was connected with the disturbance of the sites of the old "plague pits," where the victims of 1665 had been interred.

There is a terrible tradition of the "burial of the plague" in Teviotdale. The disease is said to have been introduced into one of the rural villages by a shepherd's wife, who purchased some infected finery from a travelling pedlar. Her neighbours, hearing that she and all her children were attacked by the dreaded malady, rose in a body and proceeded to cover up the cottage and its living inhabitants with a mound of earth. This terrible sacrifice was accomplished, despite the piteous cries of the victims, whose voices were heard until five feet of earth were piled over the cottage. A large mound is still pointed out as the sight of this tragedy. Very differently did the noble villagers of Eyam, in Derbyshire, meet a similar calamity in 1666. Finding a case of plague among them, they, at the suggestion of their courageous pastor, Mr. Mompesson, resolved to cut themselves off from all communication with neighbouring hamlets, and thus prevent, if possible, the spread of the disease. Marry Howitt has given an account of this self-devoted resolve in her poem, "The Desolation of Eyam;" but a yet more touching history is contained in Mr. Mompesson's own narrative, in which a certain pride at the heroic conduct of his parishioners (who remained in their infected village rather than by flight risk conveying the disease to other localities) mingles with sorrow for the desolation of his flock. "The place is become a very Golgotha," writes the good rector, whose own young wife fell a victim to the disease. Like modern epidemics, the ancient plagues were curiously capricious and partial in their action. Sometimes the disease would sweep one side of a street leaving the other untouched. Sometimes, as at Chester, one single house would escape the contagion that attacked its neighbours. A certain apothecary named William Boghurt wrote some interesting observations on the plague of 1665, and remarks how strangely it selected its victims. Some of the healthiest of the suburbs, as Highgate and Hampstead, suffered among the first. Strength of constitution, youth, temperate habits, even absence of fear of the disease, proved no safeguard against infection. "Of the common criers of oranges and fruit, and other impudent and drunken baggages, few are missing," writes our author. It is, indeed, remarkable that many escaped who would have seemed natural subjects for the disease. Boghurst himself, who had remained in attendance on his patients through the whole of that terrible summer, escaped without hurt. There is a tradition that the "sick tenders" at Stirling amassed an enormous fortune by their labours during the "plague year," and enjoyed uninterrupted health. Like the small-pox, one attack of the plague was supposed to confer immunity from future visitations, if the patient survived; and an old woman at Edinburgh nursed countless sufferers, strong in the protection of her recovery from the dreaded pest of 1665.—*Globe.*

A NEW PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

THE council of the National Rifle Association announce the conditions for shooting for the new prize at unknown distances, to establish which, it will be remembered, Mr. Mullens, of Lombard-street, recently gave the handsome sum of £2,500. The prize is to be called the Mullens Prize, and will be shot for on Monday, the 18th of July. The teams are to consist of six efficients (not officers) from any battalion. The men will shoot at moving targests representing the head and breast of a soldier at distances varying from 300 yards down to 50. Part of the firing will be independent and part volley, and celerity of movement will form part of the conditions. The contest will finish with independent firing for 30 seconds at 50 yards standing. The result of this novel contest will be watched with great interest, as it provides for shooting under conditions somewhat similar to those which recent experience has shown are likely to occur in modern warfare.

A ROYAL BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR which is under the immediate patronage of the Queen, and in which half a dozen members of the Royal Family actually appear as stall-keepers, may fitly be termed Royal, especially when the house and grounds of one of the Queen's sons are placed at its disposal. Of this character is the bazaar opened on Saturday and to be continued to-day, at Bagshot Park, in aid of the funds of a new parish church. In all that relates to the welfare of Bagshot, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught show deep personal interest, and it is as parishioners of the Rev. F. A. P. Lory that their Royal Highnesses have promoted what all who visit it admit it to be one of the prettiest bazaars it has been their lot to see. The church which it is proposed to disestablish and disendow by improving it off the face of the earth has the reputation of being the most barnlike in the county, and the proceeds of the bazaar will be serviceably employed in what is termed its "restoration." It was a treat in itself to have the free run of the park which at this time of the year looks in many respects at its best—with its rhododendrons in bloom, grass, russet-hued, ready for hay, its bright green belt of corn beyond, and with the darkly-wooded semi-circle of ridge bounding the landscape. A haze hung over the woodlands on Saturday, not palpable enough to obscure, but visible enough to tint the distance with a faint blue. There was neither wind nor sun, but there was no rain, and the summer scents and sounds had it all their own way. The visitors, under these circumstances, enjoyed the seats under the park trees, listening to the two military bands which played unceasingly, as much as the attractions of the bazaar, which was held in a large marquee, hedged about with potted flowers and shrubs, and decorated with flags and garlands. In the days when the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., lived here, there were no doubt gay doings in Bagshot Park, but surely none more truly delightful than this. Within the canvas walls the business-like conduct of the bazaar left the visitor little time to waste in moneyless admiration. The Princes and Princesses stuck thoroughly to commerce. There was an American bar, at which the Duke of Connaught, Lady Listowel, and Mrs. Paget sold cocktails of brandy, gin, and whisky, sherry cobblers, cream pearl long drinks, and temperance tea nectar, handing the thirsty not only a deliciously cool liquor, but a brace of orthodox straws, wherewith to do it justice. Princess Christian and Baroness Schroder had a flower-stall liberally furnished with "button-holes" and bouquets, and baskets and vases of choice blossoms. The Duchess of Connaught, with whom was associated Ladies Spencer, Tavistock, and Downe, dealt in sundry ornaments for toilet table, mantel-piece, and drawing-room. In a further corner Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne and the Duchess of Teck drove a brisk business in knicknacks, too numerous to particularise; and upon their stall, in a prominent position, was a terra-cotta bust of Charles Kingsley, who loved, as well as he was beloved by, this country of fir, heath, gorse, and sand. Prince Leopold oscillated between the stalls of his Royal relatives, or entered into the business of an itinerant hawker. The numbers of young ladies to be seen in the grounds at the afternoon were on, armed with canes and walking-sticks, rather bewildered the uninitiated, until it was apparent that the demonstration signified nothing more alarming than the patronage bestowed by loyal subjects upon their Queen's only unmarried son. The remaining stalls were conducted by the Marchionesses of Downshire and Queensberry; Lady Dyer and Mrs. Caldwell; Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Barnett, the Misses Sellon, Miss Cave, Mrs. Lory, and Mesdames the Waterer. There were thirteen stalls in all, and the name of the proprietors were writ large over the entrance. In a measure this was unnecessary, for the gradations of the fair stallkeepers' rank could always be read in the varying size of the crowds around them. The hall of Bagshot House at four o'clock was converted into an elegant, if small, concert-room, where, at 10s. per ticket, every seat was occupied to hear a pianoforte duet by her Royal Highness Princess Christian and Miss Liddell—1. Slavische Tanze (Anton Drozak): 2. Ungarische (Ludwig Wewzel); solo, "Ave Maria" (Gounod), Lady Florence Dunconbe, violin obligato, Lady Adela Larking; duet, "Ade" (Hoffman), Mrs. and Mrs. Underdown; Creole love song (Mrs. Moncrieff), and "Thoughts at Sunrise," (Mrs. Moncrieff); aria, "Le faccio un Inchino," "Matrimonio Segreto" (Cimarosa), Lady Florence Dunconbe, Mrs. Underdown, and Mrs. Moncrieff; duet, Basque popular song, Mrs. Moncrieff and Mr. Underdown; comic song, Mr. Arthur Cecil; song, "The Sands of Dee" (F. Clay), Mr. Lionel Benson; couplets, Monsquetaires," Mr. Underdown; songs, "Spring Song" (Lassen), Mrs. Moncrieff; "Une nuit de Mai," A. G. Thomas; and quartette, "Un di se ben," *Rigolitto* (Verdi), by Mrs. Underdown, Mrs. Moncrieff, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Underdown, Mr. Leo Frank Schuster presided at the pianoforte. The articles on sale at the bazaar, which went on as successfully as ever both during and after the concert, were carefully selected for their utility, and the prices were extremely moderate. In these respects, wherein bazzars, as a rule, are open to much comment, promoters of such methods of raising funds may learn from the arrangements at Bagshot Park that it is possible to be successful without extortion on the one hand, or pert pestering on the other. Many articles sold were the handiwork of Princesses Christian and Louise. To-day the Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the bazaar *en route* to their residence at Windsor for the Ascot week. Numbers of visitors on Saturday went by special train from London, and others came from Reading and other parts of the country.—*Daily News*, June 13.

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